THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 22 AUGUST, 1837. [NO. 9420.

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Had excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail in August. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.

Rampart Row 22d August, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside*, Has excellent accommodations for Passengers carries an experienced Surgeon and will call on the Coast if inducement offer. For freight or passage apply to

GREY, PARLANE AND Co.

Rampart Row August, 22d 1837.

FOR LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.—The fine new ship "Susan," 570 Tons Register, *John Young* Commander, for freight or passage Apply to.

GREY PARLANE AND Co

Rampart Row, 22d August 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Palmira*, 693 Tons, *W. Loader*, Commander. Under engagement to sail between 15th and 20th September. Has excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For terms of freight and passage, apply to

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Rampart Row, 22d August, 1837.

This ship will call on the coast for passengers should sufficient inducement offer.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing ship *Huddersfield*, 346 Tons, *Captain G. Hall* For Freight or passage apply to

GEORGE S. KING.

22d August. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Brig Rapid*, Burthen 232 Tons, *T. J. Head* Commander, has accommodations for a few Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to *Messrs. Owen and Co.* Bombay, 22d August, 1837.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA The fast sailing *Barque Soobrow* of 260 Tons will leave for the above ports on or about the 1st Proximo. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain *Willoughby Smith* at *Eduljee Framjee's*, Bombay Green.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Lead*, *enhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

MESSRS. D. and M. PESTONJEE have just received a small batch of Elliot's Beer, for sale Ex "Morley" at 40 Rupees per Hhd. Cash.—Bombay 22d August 1837.

AUCTION.—On Wednesday next the 23rd August Inst. at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, and Co. will submit for sale by public Auction, at their Rooms, without reserve, the property of a gentleman proceeded to England. A valuable service of Silver Plate, consisting of Curry Dishes, Table, and dessert Forks, Soup Ladle, Gravy Spoons, Fish Knife, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Butter, and Milk Pots, Egg Frame. Bottle Stands and Labels, Salt Cellars, large and small size Salvers &c. Plated Ware, two pairs of double plated handsome Curry Dishes, with silver edges. Three pairs of Plated Bottle Stands, with rich silver edges, Soup Tureen, Bread Basket, Waiters, Liquor and Cruet Frames &c.

ALSO.—On the same day, 5 pair of very elegant double branch, plated Pillar Shades, with rich silver edges handsomely engraved Shades, and spare ones to match. These candlesticks are very handsome, all correspond, and are well adapted for the table of a regimental Mess Room. The advertizers will be happy to treat with purchasers for any of the above by private sale prior to the above date.—Nesbit Lane, 22d August, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday next the 23rd Instant, Messrs. FRITH, and Co. will submit for public Sale at their Rooms, commencing at 11 A. M., a variety of property, comprizing piece Goods, Grey Madapollams, Jacconets, and pieces of China flowered Silk, an Invoice of superior Fruits, Jams, and Jellies, just imported per *Morley* consisting of Raspberry, Strawberry, Purple Damson, Gooseberry, Blackcurrant, Green Gage, and Golden drop Plum Jams, Apple, and Orange Marmalade, Red and Black Currant Jelly, &c. &c. likewise a quantity of Gums, Leather Hides, 2 air Guns in Cases, a Handsome set of Buggy Harness 2 Pair of elegant 5 light Girandoles, Books, an Invoice of Hams, and Bacon, a variety of Household Furniture &c. &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.—A second hand Phæton, and any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer. —Nesbit Lane, 22d August, 1837.

In the matter of Robert Glasspoole Lancaster and John Beckwith of the late firm of Fergusson Turner and Co. Insolvents.

AUCTION.—On Thursday next, the 24th instant, *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will sell by Public Auction on the Premises at the late House of Business sundry Office and Household furniture

The office Furniture consists of Desks of different descriptions, Presses, Chairs, Writing Tables, a copying machine complete, a quantity of Stationery, Sundries &c.

The Household Furniture consists of a quantity of Plate and Plated Ware, Glass, a neat White and Brown Dinner Service, a do. do. Breakfast Service, Vase Lamps, Wall Shades, Breakfast, Dining and Card Tables, Couches, Chairs, Sundries, Cooking utensils &c,

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

About 60 dozen of Hodgsons Beer, and a few dozens of Brandy, Gin and different descriptions of Wine and

AT 1A. M.

Two Horses—The one a Buggy, the other a Saddle Horse. Nesbit Lane, 22d August, 1837.

ON SALE at the godowns of *Messrs. Higginson and Cardwell*, a few well finished Guns and Pistols.—Rampart Row 22d August 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Roga Pereira* widow of the late *Joao de Aguiar* and her son *Miguel de Aguiar* hath contracted to dispose, of their house situated at Ooombercary on the ground of the church of N. S. de Esperanca, to *Fudizia de Penha* widow of the late *Pedro de Souza* inhabitant of Carranga—any person or persons having claim or demand on the said estate, by way of mortgage, bond inheritance, or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known to Mr. *Pascoal de Silva* residing at *Joao de Souza* street near *Waddachy Gaddy* house Assessed No. 20 within fourteen days from the date hereof: otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 19th day of August 1837.

NOTICE.—That *Jewboye*, widow of *Crustnajee Dewjee*, begs to announce, that she is the only heir of her husband and his late mother *Chapaboye*, widow of *Dewjee Ramjee*, therefore if any person or persons are in debt to them, they are requested to pay over to the said *Jewboye* within one month and whoever have any claims upon them, are also requested to prefer the same with documentary Proofs within the period beforementioned,—Dated August 21, 1837.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that in consequence of important dispatches from Madras, not being expected to reach this Presidency until the 22nd, the Berenice is unavoidably detained until the evening of that day.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office, until 4 P. M. on the 22nd.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 21st August 1837.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

We have been requested by the Secretary of the Bombay Steam Committee to give insertion to the following letter from Major Head with its inclosure.—ED.

TO THE SECRETARY BOMBAY STEAM COMMITTEE.

SIR,—In my last letter, I had the honor to make known to you the sentiments of the London Committee in reference to the present position of the Steam question, no exertion is spared to have this important measure arranged as soon as possible with a proper regard to efficiency, and therefore permanency. This committee are apprehensive lest by any imperfect arrangement at the offset, when the public mind is anxiously waiting the progress of the undertaking, prejudice and opposition already existing against the principle should thereby be strengthened, and enabled to protract its successfull working for years; whereas it stands so favorable at present in the opinion of the public, that by proper attention to its progress all that is required to give its beneficial effects to all India may be obtained.

It is therefore contended that parties who are most interested in the success of this undertaking, and are ready at all hazards to establish it, ought to feel assured, that the plan intended is such as will give permanency and the extensive advantages sought by the public, and required by India on this occasion, as the best security for this result it is considered that any arrangements now made should admit of progressive extention of intercourse, to different stations and Countries in the East which Steam Navigation will in such case shortly embrace, and this is the more desirable as such combination of arrangement must give efficiency to the main trunk, and thus secure a regular Steam Communication between England and India.

No better arrangement than that mentioned in my last letter for effecting this communication has as yet been declared on the part of the India House, and that would in all probability be deranged in a few months, by the (Red Sea Steamer requiring to proceed to Bombay for repairs not to be done in the Red Sea.

To avoid any misconception of the views of this committee as to efficiency and extention of Steam Navigation in the East. It was resolved at the last meeting to forward the annexed Plan (No. 3:) to His Majesty's Government, and the East India Company with the accompanying letter (No. 2.) to Sir John Hobhouse. To give further weight to the policy of an efficient beginning, the Committee have printed, and circulated various remarks and suggestion shewing the claims of India, and of all the Presidencies of India to the benefits prayed for in the Petitions. I am happy further to acquaint you that this question is now so generally understood by Members of Parliament, and other influential Parties that no doubt remains of Steam Navigation with India being established. There are Members of Parliament who would have moved in the House for a Committee, and it is due to Mr. Mullins who had a notice to that effect to observe that he has postponed it from time to time with an understanding that His Majesty's Government were anxiously prosecuting inquiries connected with it.

During the protracted discussion this question has given rise to, parties at a distance not versed in all the points contended for and against, may suppose that at times the Interest of one portion of India is put forward in preference to another, I feel assured that a full knowledge of the workings of this question (which cannot be communicated in a letter) would convince each individual of your Committee that to obtain for India generally the greatest possible benefits to be derived from Steam Communication at the same time to Establish it permanently has been the desire of myself and of those with whom I have the honor of being associated in this matter, and such will continue to direct·

Your, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES F. HEAD,—*Chairman.*

Crosby Square, 1st June, 1837.

No. 2.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE.
Prsident of the India Board.

HONORABLE SIR.—I had the honor in the month of November last to forward you through Wm. Hutt, Esq. M. S. a report of the Committee for promoting Steam Navigation with India, in which it was proposed to establish a Monthly Steam Communication with Bombay via the Red Sea, with the view of extending the same at a future period, and certain services were thereby offered to be performed for His Majesty's Government, and the East India Company, in consideration of £65,000 being paid annually.

The Provisional Committee have not ceased to devote unremitting attention to this important subject · and I have been requested by the Committee, respectfully to inform you, that further experience, and the benefit of their communications with India fully shew the necessity of the measure being extended to the various Presidencies at once, and with this view they have desired me to submitt it to you, and to request, you will be pleased to lay the same before His Majesty's Government a renewed proposal for the establishment of Steam Communication with India on a comprehensive plan, suited to meet the great, and important Interests of all classes, deeply involved in the success of this undertaking.

I have, &c.

CHARLES F. HEAD.—*Chairman.*

East India Steam Navigation Office,
No. 6 Crosby Square, 1st June 1837.

No. 3.

Plan for a comprehensive Steam Communication with India and the mode in which it is to be effected.

Packets to depart from England, and from the Three Indian Presidencies respectively, once in every month, to be regulated as to the time of their departure, so as to ensure the effectual working of the Plan throughout.

The Packets to be independent of the Government, Malta Mail Packets, and the Voyage to be continuous one throughout.

The Packets to be adapted as well for conveyance of samples, of Parcels and of Packages, as to accommodate at least 60 Passenger's to be subject to the Government inspection whenever deemed necessary.

The Company to place a requisite number of Vessels, between England and Alexandria, also between Suez & Socotra, and between Socotra and Bombay, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta, these Vessels to enjoy all the immunities from Duties, Post charges &c. similar to His Majesty's Packets, whether at home, or in the European or Indian Seas.

The special protection of Government to be afforded to the Companys Agents and Servants in Egypt.

The Governor to grant to the Company the sum of £125000 annually for 10 consecutive year's by monthly allowance subject however to the following condition viz. that if the company shall realize profits exceeding 10 per cent on their capital paid up, the excess of such profit to be abated from the Government Contribution, it being understood that 5 per cent. for Interest and 5 per cent on the investment for premium of Insurance, during peace with a proportionate increase for war, and 5 per cent, for the formation of a Fund to replace the property shall be considered as charges before profit is estimated.

Sum required £125000 Postages are estimated at £75000 conveyance of Govt. and E. I. Co. Despatches. £20000,—95030

£30000

Therefore £30,000 will be the positive annual cost to the Government and E. I. Co. for establishing a communication fraught with such political commercial and moral advantages to the 2 Countries.

The Company's Packets to convey the Home, and Indian Government Dispatches and the several Indian Mails between England & India free of any other charge to both sides remaining altogether with Government on Extra Mediterranean Mail to be conveyed for Government also free from Charge.

Some of the passages of the poem addressed by Dr. Watts to Queen Ann and inserted among his Horæ Lyricæ have so close an application to the circumstances of the present moment that we are induced to print them.

TO HER MAJESTY.

QUEEN of the Northern world, whose gentle sway
Commands our love, and charms our hearts to'obey,
Forgive the nation's groan when William died:
Lo, at thy feet in all the loyal pride
Of blooming joy, three happy realms appear,
And William's urn almost without a tear
Stands; nor complains: while from thy gracious tongue
Peace flows in silver streams amidst the throng.
Amazing balm, that on those lips was found,
To soothe the torment of that mortal wound,
And calm the wild affright! The terror dies,
The bleeding wound cements, the danger flies,
And Albion shouts thine honours as her joys arise.
Thy beamy wing at once defends and warms
Fainting religion, whilst in various forms
Fair piety shines through the British isles:
Here at thy side, and in thy kindest smiles'
Blazing in ornamental gold she stands,
To bless thy councils, and assist thy hands,
And crowds wait round her to receive commands.
There, at a humble distance from the throne,
Beauteous she lies; her lustre all her own,
Ungarnish'd; yet not blushing, nor afraid,
Nor knows suspicion, nor affects the shade:
Cheerful and pleas'd, she not presumes to share
In thy parental gifts, but owns thy guardian care.
For thee, dear Soverign, endless vows arise,
And zeal, with earthly wing, salutes the skies
To gain thy safety; here a solemn form
Of ancient words keeps the devotion warm,
And guides, but bounds our wishes: there the mind
Feels its own fire, and kindles, unconfin'd,
With bolder hopes: yet still beyond our vows,
Thy lovely glories rise, thy spreading terror grows.
Princess! the world already owns they name:
Go, mount the chariot of immortal fame,
Nor die to be renow'nd; Fame's loudest breath
Too dear in purchass'd by an angel's death.

* * * * *

Our angry jars at home, till wrath submit
Her impious banners to thy sacred feet.
Mad zeal and frenzy, with their murderous train,
Flee these sweet realms in thine auspicious reign,
Envy Expire in rage, and Treason bite the chain,
Thy thread of life prolong our golden age,
Long bless the earth, and late ascend thy throne
Ethereal; (not thy deeds are there unknown,
Nor there unsung; for, by thine awful hands,
Heaven rules the waves, and thunders o'er the lands,
Creates inferior kings, and given them their com,
Legions attend thee at the radiast gates; [mands),

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. W. S. Jacob Trigt. Survey from from Poonah.
Member Medical Bond, J. G. Moyle, from do

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. W. S. Jacob, Trigt. Survey to Poonah.
Major General Willshire. Staff, to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRANCES.

DEATH.

At his house in the Fort on Saturday the 19th inst. Nanabhoy Framjee, Esquire, an Eminent Parsee Broker much regretted by his family and near relatives, and truly respected by those European friends, who had the best opportunites of appreciating the worth of his character.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—

None.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 22nd AUGUST, 1837.

It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper signed by the Secretary of Government, that in consequence of important despatches from Madras not having yet arrived the *Berenice* Steamer has been detained until this evening.

The disease which broke out some short time since at Malta, and which was believed to be the cholera, had at the date of our last advices assumed a very malignant type. Out of 355 persons, who had been attacked by the disease during 11 days, 337 had perished. Its ravages had been confined principally to the poorer order of inhabitants, the Army Navy and the upper classes of Society, with a few solitary exceptions, having escaped unscathed. It is to be hoped that any superadded Quarantine Regulations which may be adopted, will not interfere with the periodical transmission of our mails, which we have the comfort of thinking will now arrive with some punctuality. Some of the letters lately arrived here were detained 16 hours undergoing the process of fumigation, while 2 hours is the ordinary time allowed for this object.

A great deal of sickness appears to be prevailing in different parts of Syria. In addition to the many travellers who have fallen victims to their love of investigation and research in that country within the last few years, we have now to record that of a young Gentleman Mr. Wardlaw Ramsay, the cousin and fellow traveller of Lord Lindsay. He was seized with Cholera at Damascus, where this fatal sickness is at present exhibiting it's ravages, having been unfortunately attacked by it during the absence of Dr. McLennan who was one of the party, but who was at the time visiting *Palmyra* in company with Lord Lindsay.

The long conflict between the French army at Algiers and Abd el Kadeer appears to have terminated to the satisfaction of the French Government. The conditions which have been imposed upon this African Chieftain are, that he is to remain tributary to France as Bey of ORAN and that he is immediately to evacuate *Tlecmen*

It has been further stipulated that a line is to be established between the French Territory and his own, which is on no pretence to be violated by him, and he is to forward hostages for the due fulfilment of his engagements. The only remarks we have to make upon this announcement are, that it abundantly appears that the French nation is becoming every day stronger in the Mediterranean, a fact which may occasion us hereafter great difficulty and embarrassment in case hostilities should break out between the two countries. We much question whether, at any period of our History, the French have had any thing like so much command and influence in the Mediterranean as they have now managed to establish. It is true that the strongest points are undoubtedly with us, but still the policy of the British Government, in permitting the French to strengthen their hold of the Mediterranean to its present extent appears of a questionable character. We wonder what answer the French Government would have received at the conclusion of the late war, if it had made any stipulation for the maintenance of its power and influence, in this great internal Sea, to a moiety of the

extent, which by its conquest of Algiers it has now managed to raise them. We should like to know what Pitt would have said to the present arrangement, associated as it is with the immense increase of the power of Russia, and the certain seizure of the *Bosphorus* by the latter, at any hour at which it may please her to throw off the mask.

We suppose that the public has had since our last publication sufficient time to make itself master of the important parts of the communication of Sir John Cam Hobhouse to the Steam committee, which was sitting when the July Mail quitted England. As there appeared a disposition to bring its deliberations to a close before the dissolution of Parliament, we hope that nothing may occur to interrupt its labours or bring them to an untimely conclusion. If not, the August Mail will put us in possession of the whole subject, and the expressed opinion of the committee will terminate much of the useless discussion which has been thrown into this question as the period of its denouement arrived. In making the observations which we have thought it our duty from time to time on this subject, and deprecating the grand and Comprehensive system, we need hardly assure those whose good opinion we value, that we have never been actuated by a wish to debar any part of this great Peninsula of the full benefit of the best steam communication which might he obtainable. We felt and we still feel that in the first instance to urge, that this should he extended at once to the whole Indian Empire, would bring about the downfal of the whole scheme, and that by grasping and aiming at too much we should run a great hazard of losing that fraction of our full wishes which we are on the eve of attaining. Now we feel perfectly assured, that had there not been some cool heads, among our London friends, who foresaw the evil of aiming at too much by the first blow, that considering the impediments which the decease of one sovereign and the accession of another would create in the regular routine of business, that we should not have prospered to a quarter of the extent which we now have, and that our monthly commmunication instead of being on the point of achievement would still have lingered in abeyance. We have long felt and we are sure the greater part of our correspondents are equally impressed with the same sentiment, that the steam question has never been a popular one with the Court of Directors, and we can readily understand that any delay which might have operated by way of a postponement of the monthly communication would have been greedily seized upon by those inimical to an increased facility of intercourse with the East. No one that reads the statement of Sir J. C. Hobhouse but will see that great and unnecessary delay has attended this question, throughout, and that considering its importance (in our estimation at least) a seemingly cold indifference has attended it elsewhere. Under all there circumstances and with such difficulties as surrounded the question so far from repining at the limited extent to which Steam Communication with India is to be adopted, it is matter of astonishment and congratulation to us that it has so far progressed. In the communication from the Lords of the Treasury to the India Board of the 9th of March 1837, they evinced a friendly disposition to take into consideration the Communication by Steam with the three Presidencies, and as Sir J. C. Hobhouse, in a reply from the India Board stated the opinion of that honorable body, that the comprehensive scheme would alone give satisfaction, we must think that the comprehensive plan has met with a full hearing and consideration before a determination was come to on the subject of the more limited one with Bombay only. That this is the present determination of the Court of Directors, and that the Government has acceded to this, ought not to cause the undertaking as far as it has yet proceeded to be viewed with a jealous eye on the other side of India. We regard this only as a temporary arrangement, and by no means as decisive of the extension of the Steam line to Calcutta and Madras, provided the experiment about to be made of letting a steamer run round the peninsula promises a successful result. We cannot therefore accuse the Court of Directors, in its late proceedings, of any disposition not to act with fairness and impartially towards the whole community here. The advantage which Bombay will enjoy, and that perhaps for a very short interval, results from her geographical position. Sir S. C. Hobhouse rightly observed "that "for what might be considered Government purposes "viz, communications between the Home and Local au- "thorities the communication with Bombay answered "every object."

Were we not anxious that the full benefit of the comprehensive scheme, if ultimately found practicable, should be enjoyed by all the Presidencies equally, we might ask, why any Government should be called upon to do more than provide for the purposes of the public business, such as the transmission of the Post and the conveyance of the despatches. To effect these objects, as the organ of the Board of Control has stated, the intercourse with one Presidency is amply sufficient, as from that there is a speedier inland communication with the other parts of the country, than by the circuitous route by which steamers must conduct the interchange of correspondence. We are unwilling however to dwell on this subject, and shall be well content that the Company and the Government should consult the private convenience and pleasures of all us Indians, unmindful of the expensiveness of the indulgence. All our objections to the comprehensive scheme resolve themselves into this, that the insisting upon it, at the critical moment at which it was urged, was calculated to imperil as the Directors of the Company well observed, all regular steam communication whatever.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 26.

The Duke of Argyl, as Lord High Steward, read her Majesty's answer to the Lords' address.

Victoria R—I have received with lively satisfaction your dutiful and affectionate address. The sorrow you have expressed for the death of the King and the testimony you have borne to his virtues entirely accord with my own feelings. I return you my thanks for the assurance of your loyal attachment to my person, and I fervently join in your prayer that Almighty God my strengthen and direct my councils.

Lord Brougham, on the suggestion of Lord Lynd hurst, postponed till Thursday the second reading of the Education and Charities' Bill; it was not from any fault of his that the bill had been delayed, but in order that the measure which had been introduced into the House of Commons might be understood. The bill before the House had two distinct parts. The first went to create a new department in the state which it was generaly admitted was greatly wanted. That was a department for Public Instruction, as it was called abroad, or, as it was called in Ireland, an Education Board. The duty of such a board was to extend education to the country, to plant schools, to bestow the funds granted by Parliament for that important object and superintend the distribution of other funds raised by local taxation, or under the managenant of local authorities. But there was also another part of the bill which might give rise to discussion; namely, that by which it was proposed to give jurisdiction to the said board over charity funds now in existence. If the former branch of the bill were agreed to, he would forego the latter. The Leeds Waterworks and the Dundee Waterworks Bills were read a first time; the Small Debts (Scotland) and the Bankrupt Commissions (Ireland) Bills were reported,. The officers's (India) Salaries Bill went through committee without amendment. The Marriages and Registration Act was amended in committee. The Earl of Aberdeen hoped that if not now, yet hereafter, some provision would be introduced, distinguishing the clergy of the church of Scotland in England from Dissenters with whom they were at present improperly classed. The Shire Halls Bill was read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday June 27.

A conference with the Committee was held in reference to the Municipal Act Amendment Bill. The report of the committee on oaths and declarations presented by the Duke of Richmond, stated that 500,000 oaths had been dispensed with by the substitution of declarations, without any inconvenience. Jackson's Estate Bill was read a third time. In the Marriages Registration Act it was agreed, on the motion of the Bishop of Gloucester, that a certificate might be sent through the Post office to the Register. The Sheriff's Court (Scotland) Bill was read a third time. The Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bill was on the motion of Lord Brougham, postponed.

POOR LAW.—Lord Stanhope had been so disgusted by the party spirit which prevailed in Parliament, that he had long absented himself from that House, and only returned to it now as the advocate and representative of the labouring classes, who were not now represented in the other House. (Hear, hear.) He rose to present a petition from the men of Yorkshire, from 300,000 of these men, who assembled in one place and at one time to petition; and, as they said, to petition for the last time, for they had declared that if their petitions were disregarded they would take other measures. (Hear, hear.) He complained of the committee of the House of Commons, and declared that the bill itself, by requiring obedience to rules not in existence when it was passed, and by creating a new species of sovereignty, was not of force enough to deserve obedience. The poor who had peculiar claims to sympathy were placed at the mercy of these dictators (the commissioners); they could not eat, drink, sleep, or breathe, but as they directed. When party subjects were disputed self-government was the cry, while of this act centralizatism were the principles. He had never known a land, however barbarous, in which poverty was avowedly punished as a crime. There was no law to justify the workhouse confinement, not only on Sundays, but on any day. Parliament had no right to say to any man "starve or be imprisoned." No House of Commons had the right to abrogate the claim to relief which the poor enjoyed under a provident statute as well as by the common law. The tampering with the poor was disgraceful. Fanciful theories had brought the handloom weavers to misery; tampering with the circulation created the discontent which produced the Reform Bill, and this poor law would excite a feeling which would end in the demand for the attainment of universal suffrage, perhaps even the partition of property (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") The noble lord concluded by moving that the petition be read, which was done accordingly....The Earl of Harewood had been applied to, as Lord Lieutenant, to call this meeting; but he declined to do so, because the poor law commissioners had been treated with insolence. The poor law could never be applied to the manufacturing districts, nor would the people of the north suffer their perfect system of poor laws to be superseded by this system of arbitrary order giving. As to the threatening aspect of the people, the government must blame themselves, who had taught them that nothing short of a "strong demonstration" would effect any thing with men in power ....The Marquis of Tavistock said, the bill had wrought wonders in the midland counties, and much gratitude was due to the noble and learned lord (Brougham) and the illustrious duke (Wellington) and the other witnesses in favour of the measure.....Lord Portman spoke to the excellent effects of the bill among the poor in his neighbourhood. In the west, the rich and poor were alike satisfied with it; and *Duumviri* (Mr. Walter and Lord Stanhope) would do as much good as the "*Triumviri* at Somerset House," it would be well for the country ... Lord Wynford said, no commission could have power to make byelaws inconsistent with the law of the land; and if, for instance, a man were to leave a workhouse in which he was confined, say in search of work, and were to die of want, because his application for re-admission was refused, what defence could be set up against a verdict of manslaughter against the workhouse authorites?.... Lord Melbourne regretted that so large a portion of her Majesty's subjects should have signed such a petition, and that the noble lord whose reputation for philanthropy was as eminent as his name, had used language calculated to cause still greater excitement in districts hostile to the measure. He could not approve the noble lord's absence from that House while these measures were debated. He had thereby neglected his duty to his country and himself, and the more so because he thought these measures dangerous, and subversive of social order. As, to the powers of the commissioners, though unusual they were necessary, It must be recollected, that where unions existed, complaints were few, and that the petitions against them came from districts where there were no unions; in most cases, too, the motives of opposition were suspected, and confirmed little credit on the parties. It was undoubtedly the determination of Government to continue and extend the system.....Lord Brougham agreed that to detain the pauper against his will in a workhouse would be illegal; to prevent his seeking employment, or refusing to receive him if he failed, would be no less so; but no such orders had been given. Some directions among 680 people in a house were necessary, and he believed in his conscience that the measure was salutary, and would still be appreciated as it ought ....The Duke of Richmond would assure the noble earl (Stanhope) that the salaries of the commissioners, &c., were matters of yearly grant in the estimates, and that they could not, therefore, be called irresponsible What right had the noble earl, who absented himself from the debates, and came down at the end of the session with an attack on ministers and the legislature which he had abandoned—what right had he to name himself the sole representative of the poor—to tell the people that the law ought not to be obeyed? Was he the representative of the poor? Why the poor obeyed the law. If he really deserved the title of the people's champion, let him fight their battles at the board of guardians in his district. He would do all in his power to protect and serve the poor, and so would the farmers of Sussex but they would, not have their pockets picked with impunity. Formerly two men worked a year with the same farmer, the one honest and industrious, the other spending his all at the beershop; in November the latter was discharged: he went to the overseer and was supported in idleness, the honest and industrious man being deprived of his fair share of labour and its rewards by the necessity of supporting his idle co-mate. This was what the poor law was intended to alter—not to save money, but to exalt character.... Lord Stanhope said that, when the Poor Law Act was debated he was in a country better governed than this; his presence could not have averted the passing of the act for noble lords on both sides leagued in its favour. He was not a magistrate of Kent, he was not a guardian by election or *ex-officio*, and he despised the act too much to accept office under under it. The noble duke (Richmond) spoke very eloquently against the degradation of drawing gravel and sand-carts under the old system; but was that worse than separating wife und children from husband and parent? He was sure of this, that if the system were continued, no respectable man would suffer himself to be nominated a guardian under it. The House adjourned.

Wednesday, June 28.

The Post Office Consolidation Bill was read a third time, as were the Post Office Offences Bill, the Franking Bill, the Post Office Management Bill, and the Postage Bill; and Lord Lichfield promised a bill to alter the home postage, and to regulate the postage to India. The Duke of Argyle brought down another message from the Queen, which was to the following purpose:—

Victoria Regina—I have received with satisfaction your loyal and dutiful address. It is gratifying to me to learn that the House of Lords will apply itself without delay to forward such measures as cannot be postponed without injury to the public service, and that it will make ampted and sufficient provision for the public service, and for the welfare of the United Kingdom.

The Dublin Police Bill was read a second time. The report on the Marriage Act Amendment Bill was further considered; the Earl of Shrewsbury and the Earl of Fingall complained that Catholics would be exempted from the benefit of the bill by the 33d clause, which required that the place wherein the marriage ceremony was performed should be unconnected with any other building. After a few words from the Lords Chancellor, the Bishops of Hereford and Gloucester. the Earl of Haddington, and the Lords Ellenborough and Malmesbury, the further consideration of the bill was postponed. Adjourned.

Thursday, June 29.

Lord Duncannon moved the second reading of the bill to place foreign officers, serving during the late war in the British army, on the same footing with native. The Duke of Wellington approved the bill, and it was read a second time. On the order for the third reading of the Marriages' Registration Bill, the Earl of Shrewsbury moved that any building, used as a Roman Catholic chapel, be taken to be "a separate building." within the scope of the act. Agreed to. The Bishop of Gloucester moved a clause to relieve clergymen of the church of England, from performing the marriage ceremony in the absence of banns proclaimed or license shewn. Negatived. Lord Ellenborough moved that the certificate of the registrar be held of equal authority (within his district) with banns or license. [The Bishop of Exeter would rather have the bill in its original deformity than patch it up with such expedients.) Agreed to. The Bishop of Hereford moved a proviso, that the marriage should be celebrated in the church of that parish wherein, for twenty-one days, one of the parties shall have resided, The amendment was negatived and the bill was read a third time. The Earl of Litchfield moved the third reading of the Post-Office Management Bill, and after the adoption of an amendment proposed by Lord Lyndhurst, to save the right to tolls payable by the mails on private roads, the motion was agreed to. Lord Melbourne, in reply ro the Marquis of Clanricarde, said the Public Works Bill waited only the royal assent; the County Treasurer's Bill would be proceeded with, while corporations, tithes, poor laws, medical charities, and other measures for Ireland must wait till next session....The Duke of Wellington desired to see the question of tithes in Ireland settled, to see a provision for the poor of that country, and then he would not object to corporations on a representative principle. If the noble lord (Melbourne) and himself continued to hold their relative positions next year, he (the duke) would readily listen to any reasonable suggestion.....Lord Brougham postponed his Education Bill, content with expressing his regret that Saxony and Prussia should be suffered so to excel England in the means of education, and his hope that at an early period the Queen would have a minister whose especial duty it would be to superintend the department of public instruction.....The Marquis of Lansdowne was quite ready to affirm the principle of the bill as it affected education, and he hoped next session to give efficiency to his noble and learned friend's view of the subject, and to satisfy the expectations of the country. The report of the committee on the private business, recommended that every private bill, not an estate bill, be referred to five peers, not one of whom should absent himself from the committee, which should not adjourn till the bill was reported, was agreed to.

The Lord Chancellor brought in a bill to make provision against the demise of the crown in the absence of the their presumptive.....Lord Mansfield hoped that the inconvenient rule, according to which Parliament must be dissolved within six moths after the demise of the crown, would be discussed; and if the House agreed with him as to its objectionable character, it might be abrogated.....Lord Melbourne considered the suggestion as worthy of the greatest attention; but he did not think that this was the right time to discuss such a question .....Lord Denman gave notice, for Tuesday next, of the second reading of the Criminal Laws Bill; and the Marquis of Lansdowne fixed the same day for the second reading of the Tithe Commutation Bill.

Earl Stanhope, after presenting several petitions against the new poor laws, said he knew several parishes in which the rates had been reduced one-third since the passing of the poor law, and some in which fifty per cent, had been saved; but the saving was due to great public works and cheap provisions, and not to the poor law commissioners. (Hear, hear.) Again the returns said nothing of the expenses of migration of paupers, nor of the expenses of erecting the prison's called workhouses. The old law furnished the pauper with the relief his immediate necessities required; the new lawmade him a permanent burthen on the country, If the noble duke (Richmond) would, as lord lieutenant, convene a meeting of the country of Sussex, and permit him (Lord Stanhope) to be present, he felt convinced that he would then how far from popular was the Poor Law Bill. (Cries of "Hear, hear.).....The Earl of Radnor complained that the noble earl, who called himself the acting representative of the people of England, neglected his duty to his constituents by going to live in Germany while he should have been opposiug this law, and by avoiding the boards of guardians and the places where he could assist the poor, and then by coming down to that House to preach treason to the people and urge them to rebellion. No doubt the beershop-keepers and the hucksters, the idle' the interested, and the dissolute, disliked this bill; but let the noble earl inquire concerning it of the honest, the industrious, and the account would be different. The noble lord's whole purpose was to excite the people against the poor laws and against machinery, against industry and against other .....The Duke of Richmond said the noble earl had imputed to him some influeuce with the people; if he possessed any such influence, it was because they knew that no power on earth could keep him back from his duty in that House if any attempt were made to oppress the labourers, or any other class in society—(Hear)—that they knew well he would state his opinions fearlessly respecting that of which he was conscientiously convinced. (Hear,) They knew, too, that he would not for twenty provinces in Germany quit his country when any measure was proposed oppressive of their interests. (Hear.) They knew, too, that for many hours in each day he acted as one of the guardians of the poor, and that he would not come to that House to try and induce the labouring classes to stand up against the law of the land. (Hear.) But this was known of him, that he went into an examination of the statements of the paupers, and this he did aided by his brother guardians. (Hear.) He would not accept the noble earl's challe to take the case before a public meeting, but he wou go with him to the cottage, and the workhouse, and le him judge for himself. If he (the duke) were a member of the other House of Parliament, he would have no objection to meet his constituents on this point. (Hear,) But it was not to the law that the noble earl objected, it was to the Reformed Parliament. (Hear.) The noble duke compared a union under the poor law with a parish which had resisted it, and shewed that the advantage was in favour of the former. He must tell the noble earl, that if bad men were to follow his example, in agitating this question, he did not see how power could be maintained in the country. He would recommend the noble earl to gather the sense of the House on this question from the numbers present at its discussion (the total number of peers in attendance was, we believe, 7). He would recommend the noble earl to take the advice given by the number of their lordships who had withdrawn.....Lord Hardwike and Lord Hatherton said, that in Cambridgeshire the law had worked to admiration.... Earl Stanhope denied that he ever excited the people, or attempted to prevail on them to get up any petitions. These petitions were sent to him for presentation to their lordships, and he had done no more than constitutionally express his opinion on them, The petitions were laid on the table, and the House adjourned.—*Atlas, July* 2,

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JUNE 30.

WILLS BILL.

On the motion of Lord Langdale, the commons' amendments to this bill were agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 30.

ROYAL MARINES.

Lord GEORGE LENNOX wished to put a question to the secretary to the admiralty on a subject which he had brought under his notice about three months ago, respecting the promotion of the officers of the royal marines. He (Lord G. L.) at the time expressed his fears that some of the officers would die before the intentions of the admiralty were known, and he regretted to say that since then the service had lost four distinguished officers. He, however, in making this remark, intended to cast no blame on the admiralty; he merely wished to know when the officers of the royal marines might expect that the plan intended to be adopted by the admiralty would be brought forward, and he hoped whenever it was, it would be so extensive as to give the officers of the corps permanent advantages.

Mr. C. WOOD said, it would be in the recollection of the house that three months ago, when questioned by the noble lord, he stated that measures on the subject of the noble lord's inquiry were in the contemplation of the admiralty. Those measures were now ready to be carried into effect. He was sorry for the delay which had taken place, but when the house recollected that personal surveys of the officers not only on the home stations, but on foreign service, were necessary, it would be admitted that the measures could not be put forward with greater speed. And order in council had been passed, which would afford permanent relief to the officers of the royal marines—(hear, hear). Within a week the different appointments would be notified—, (hear, hear),

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THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY.

The King's death has saved the Melbourne Ministry: saved them from destruction [illegible] adverse vote in the Commons; saved them from a further beating in the Lords, which they could hardly have survived; saved them, if they please, from passing a ridiculous Poor-law for Ireland; saved them from fulfilling their tyrannical design against the people of Canada; saved them from bearing the blame of a totally useless session of Parliament; saved them, in one word, from such a mess a Ministry never got into before.

The King's death, moreover, provides the Melbourne Whigs with all that they could reasonably desire: it removes their "difficulties" at Court; it dismisses the Peel Parliament; it enables Lord Melbourne to manage the Lords, without any organic change; it disposes the country to forgive and forget the past sins of his government—to hope every thing from a new reign and a new policy; it furnishes him, in short, with an excellent opportunity of taking a fresh departure, and establishing his party in power as a measure-*carrying* Government.

But the King's death only makes this opportunity for Lord Melbourne. Whether or not he will take advantage of it, depends, as we observed by anticipation two weeks ago, altogether upon himself. His greatest danger, we fear, is a false reliance. Court favour alone will not save his Government for more than a few months, though it do give them the opportunity of saving themselves completely by their own efforts. There are said to be three classes of politicians,—those who make occasions, those who seize them, and those who neglect them: if the Melbourne Whigs should not vigorously seize the occasion which has been made for them by accident, they will surely reap the natural harvest of past errors. But so much has been done for them by fortune, that all the rest depends on their own conduct. What could Ministry desire more?

Although, however, it would seem that the fate of the Melbourne Ministry is now in their own hands, no careful observer imagines that their course is perfectly easy. It is only because they have great difficulties to contend with, that reliance upon their own conduct appears so necessary. Let us endeavour to point out what those difficulties are.

The accident which has saved the Melbourne Ministry for the present, necessitates a general election. But this dissolution of Parliament will not be an appeal to the country on behalf either of the Sovereign, or of a Ministry, or of any definite policy: it will be a general election brought about by mere accident. Nay, seeing that, for the last twelvemonth at least, the Melbourne Ministry have had no policy whatever, unless it be politic to rub on any how, (except in the way of making enemies, wherein certain members of Lord Melbourne's Government have been resolute and consistent); and seeing also that Tories, besides having adopted a definite policy—that of obstruction toall organic change and all interference with the Church—have recently taken some pains to intimate that they should not object, if in power, to administrative improvements; comparing, we say, the position of Lord Melbourne and Sir Robert Peel before the country at the end of last week, it would appear that, unless Lord Melbourne take up a new position presently, the general election will be, for him, a mere accident, but for his opponents the same as if they had dissolved the Parliament and appealed to the country on their own policy. This would be a great disadvantage for the Ministry. Their partisan, the *Chronicle*, seeing apparently that the Tories have the advantage of a policy to go upon, would have us believe that this election will be an appeal on behalf of Queen Victoria. Such nonsense might serve Lord Melbourne if the nursery could vote, but is well calculated to injure him with grown people, by leading to a notion that he is inclined to depend wholly upon Court favour. His greatest difficulty, after what has happened during the last year, will be to persuade the country that he has a policy; and this difficulty is in-

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sed by such use as the *Chronicle* makes of "the een's name." There is time, however, for match- the Tories, by setting up some sort of policy in op- position to them.

What policy? Here is another difficuly; not so great, perhaps, as that of inducing the country to believe that a policy has been adopted, but still very serious. Reform of the Lords!—that pear is less ripe than ever, thanks to the plan of bombarding the Lords with mere propo- sals-for-rejection. "The Durham policy" would have been accepted twelve months ago, but must now, we fear, be laid by for some time. The Melbourne Whigs, to speak metaphorically like the *Examiner*, have ma- naged to put out the very fire which kept up the steam of organic reform. They must do as well as may be without that irresistable force. Considering the public apathy, of which themselves have been the cause, all perhaps, that they can safely do at present, is to pro- claim and give assurance, that they will not shrink from adopting in due season whatever means may be necessary for *carrying* measures desired by the country. For this purpose, Lord Melbourne must take into his councils men who have *not* disappointed the country, and must get rid of colleagues—let us rather says, incumbrances— who will never be trusted again. Nothing less than some striking change in the composition of his Government will be accepted from Lord Melbourne as a guarantee that he means to deserve the confidence of Reformers. Upon this point we shall soon be enlightened; for there wouldbe no use in such a change unless it should come some time before the election. By way of a beginning, is Lord Hill to be removed from the Horse Guards?—is Lord Durham, recollecting his own proceedings at Glasgow in 1834, to hold a responsible office? What pledges, what as- surance are we to have that it will be *worth while* to make a great effort agains the Tories at the coming elec- tion?

All depends upon the answer to this last question. The Tories are rich, united, unscrupulous active, and throughly aware of their advantage over the Whigs in having a policy by which to stimulate their partisans If Lord Melbourne *now* set up a measure-carrying Mi- nister, he may beat them nevertheless: but if not,—if the system of rubbing on any how should be continued after all excuse for it is gone,—then he might as well proclaim that he is indifferent about the result of the general election, and had better at once make room for a Premier capable of turning good fortune to ac- count.—*Spectator, June* 24.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE KING—WILLIAM IV.

On the 21st of August 1765, William Henry, the third son of King George the Third, was born. After a boyhood that presented nothing to distinguish it beyond the early age of other boys of the same class of life—for we are of those who believe that high rank does not check high spirit nor quench warm affection—Prince William Henry entered the navy as a midshipman in 1779 Notwithstanding the brilliant idea, familiar to usall, that a King of England should receive a Foreign Ambas- sador on board a man-of-war, it so chanced that the Prince became the only sovereign of the country who was ever entitled, by a regular naval education, to do so if the op- portunity had offered, as an actual naval officer. His Royal Highnees was placed under the especial charge of Captain, afterwards Admiral Digby, in the Royal George, a 98-gun ship, towards the latter part of the American war. Within twelve months of his having taken service, the young Prince had the good fortune to be present with Admiral Rodney at the capture of the Caracca fleet, commanded by Don Juan [illegible]ga. When the Spanish Admiral was brought on board the Royal George as a prisoner, and was told that one of the midshipmen, whom he saw actively engaged in his duty, was an English prince of the blood, he exclaimed: "Well may England be mistress of the sea, when the son of her King is thus employed in her service!" The Prince served nearly all the residue of his time as a midshipman in the West In- dies and off the coasts of Nova Scotia and Canada. Some characteristic anecdotes are related of this period of his naval career. Having had some words with a brother midshipman of the name of Sturt, the young man said to him, "If you were not the King's son, sir, I would teach you better manners." "O," said the Prince, "don't let that be any hindrance," and offered to fight his adversary in the nautical fashion, over a sea chest. Sturt, however, declined the contest, which, he said, would be unfair, he being the elder and stronger of the two. The Prince was struck by the young man's generosity, offered him his hand, and became his cordi- al friend. There are very many other anecdotes, well authenticated, all tending to show the goodness of heart that was the prominent characteristic of the young sailor. But our limits will only allow us thus to allude to them.

While upon the North American station, the Prince, preferring the activity of a cruising vessel to remaining in a stationary situation, was removed, at his own request, from the Royal George to the Warwick of 50 guns, commanded by Lord Keith, and served under that officer when he captured L'Aigle, a large French frigate, La Sophie, of 22 guns, and the Terrier, sloop of war, off the Delaware river, on 11th September 1782 He then joined Lord Hood; and it was then that he be- came acquainted with Lord Nelson, to whom he was first introduced by Lord Hood on board the Barfleur. In the same year he successfully interceded with the Go- vernor of Louisiana for the lives of some Englishmen who had been condemned to death for a breach of fide- lity to the Spanish government. In a letter of thanks- giving simple and graceful in its style, his Royal Highness told the Spanish Governor that, "the pardon of these men, which had been granted on his account, was the most agreeable present which could have been offered him, and was strongly characteristic of the bra- very and generosity of the Spanish nation." In June 1783, Lord Hood's squadron returned to England, and in the summer of 1786, the Prince, having served the regular time as a midshipman, and having undergone the usual examination, was appointed third lieutenant of the Hebe frigate. In February 1786, he was appoint- ed first lieutenant of the Pegasus of 28 guns; and on the 10th of April in the same year (passing over the intermediate step of commander) he received his com mission as a captain of that frigate, in which he im- mediately afterwards sailed for Nova Scotia. He soon afterwards proceeded to the Leeward island station, where he remained for some months under the orders of Nelson, then captain ot the Boreas frigate. While in this situation, his Royal Highness supported Nelson in his measures for correcting the abuses which existed in the dock-yard at Antigua, and also in the transactions of contractors, prize-agents &c, A strong and lasting friendship sprang up between them. The King has de- clared that his mind took its first decided naval turn from his familiar intercourse with Nelson when they served together, and the high opinion which that great commander entertained of his junior officer is expressed in a letter to his early friend, Captain Locker, in which he says—"You must have heard, long before this reaches you, that Prince William is under my com- mand, I shall endeavour to take care that he is not a loser by that circumstance. He has his foibles, as well as private men, but they are far overbalanced by his virtues. In his professional line he is superior to near two-thirds; I am sure, of the list; and in attention to orders, and in respect to his superior officer, I hardly know his equal. This is what I have found him." In a subsequent letter Nelson says, "His Royal Highness keeps up the strictest discipline in his ship, and, with- out paying him any compliment, she is one of the finest ordered frigates I have seen." Such testimony as this is equally conclusive and honourable. In December 1787 the Prince returned to England, after an absence of a year and a half, and was appointed to command the the Andromeda frigate, in which he again sailed for the West Indies. On his arrival at Port Royal he received the congratulations of the House of Assembly, who voted him a thousand guineas, to be laid out in the pur- chase of an elegant star, ornamented with diamonds.

It would, perhaps, be needless to say that the Prince early in life, had been nominated to the customary honour of a Knighthood of the Garter. On the 5th April 1770, he was made a Knight of the Thistle, being the first member of the Royal Family, except the Sovereign, who had worn that decoration since the revival of the order by James II, in 1687. Of his progress in rank, in the profession he had chosen, it will be enough to say that, after having commanded two or three other ships in succession, he was made Rear-Admiral of the Blue in 1790, by Order in Council, He had previously, on the 20th May 1789, been created a Peer of Parliament, as Duke of St. Clarence and St. Andrew's and Earl of Munster. The first was a royal title of considerable an- tiquity.

The Duke's connection with the celebrated Mrs. Jor- dan formed too remarkable a feature of his private life to allow us to pass it over without notice. Whatever may be thought of *liaisons* of this kind, it must always be borne in mind that the Princes of the Blood are subjected by law to severe restrictions with respect to marriage, and considerate persons have generally put a more favourable construction on their conduct than on that of ordinary subjects without the same alleviating circumstances to plead in excuse. It must be owned that few cases of this sort have been attended with more palliating circumstances than that of his Royal High- ness. When he was yet a very young man he was smit- ten with the charms of one of the most captivating wo- men of the time. She was at that time generally suppos- ed to be the wife of a Mr. Ford, though she still re- tained the theatrical name which she had originally as- sumed. "The declared attachment of the Prince," says Boaden, her biographer, "weighed at first no more with her than to induce her to take the opportunity of ascer- taining whether Mr. Ford was sincere in his devotion to her in which case she thought herself every way entitled to his hand; and, in fact, even upon a mere worldly es- timate of the matter, a desirable match in possession of a positive and progressive fortune the honourable result of superior, indeed unequalled, talents. She at length re- quired from Mr. Ford a definitive answer to the propo- sal of marriage and finding that he shrunk from the test she told him distinctly that her mind was made up at least to one point that, if she must choose between of- fers of *protection* she would certainly choose those which promised the fairest; but that if hecould think her worthy of being his wife no temptations would be strong enough to detach her from him and her duties. Mr. Ford re- signed her, I believe, with legal composure, and she accepted the terms held out by the Duke and devoted herself to his interests and habits, his taste and domes- tic pleasures. Whoever has had the happiness of see- ing them together at Bushy saw them surrounded by a family rarely equalled in personal and mental grace; they saw their happy mother and honoured *wife* in eve- ry thing but the legal title, and uniformly spoke of the establishment at Bushy as one of the most enviable that had ever presented itself to their scrutiny." It was towards the close of the year 1701 that the first formal approach was made by the Duke to a connection that continued unbroken during the lapse of twenty years. Doubts have sprung up as to the age of the lady when so strong an impression was made. By the inscription on her tomb one should be led to fix it at twenty-three; but other evidence would add even years to the calcula- tion. The fact, however, is now of trifling importance. Mrs. Jordan was at the time referred to, avowedly a very charming person. She was *enjouée* full of vivacity —the very personification of overflowing natural spirits; her professional, and, if it may be so called, her public gaiety, was as free from the charge of study or imitation as was the buoyancy of her liveliness in private life. It was not, therefore remarkable, either that she should at first have attracted admiration or subsequently conciliat- ed and confirmed a feeling of strong affection; and that she did so is undoubted. During the intercourse she by constant exertion in her profession, materially increa- ted an income which was by no means ample; and her habits and course of life were exceedingly retired and do- mestic. Her domestic duties were performed with ex- emplary assiduity and prudence. The attachment of the Duke of Clarence seems to be corroborated by the length of its duration; and it rests on the authority of Mrs. Jordan herself that, throughout nearly a quarter of a century, not even a transient disagreement had inter- rupted the course of her domestic hapiness. A numer- ous family grew up around her. Generally fortunate in their progress through life they were at once the pride and the comfort of their mother. Perhaps the only cir- cumstance wanting to complete her happiness was that she did not survive to witness the anspicious marriages that so many of her children afterwards contracted. Out of ten sons and daughters only two have been re- moved by death, and neither of these in the life-time of their mother, The only drawback to the satisfaction Mrs. Jordan must have felt in contemplating the circum- stances and prospects of her family occurred in 1814— not quite two years before her interest in their advance- ment was terminated with her own life. Her two eldest sons. George and Henry, were at that period—the one a Captain, the other a Lieutenant—in the 10th Hussars. Both signed the letter to the Regent, complaining of the conduct of Colonel Quentin, the senior Lieutenant-Colo. net of the regiment. A court-martial was the conse- quence. Colonel Quentin was reprimanded, but the of- ficers who had brought the charges against him were by a General Order issued by the late Duke of York, on the 10th of November 1814, removed from their distin- guished regiment. Of the two sons who were involved in what may be celled the catastrophe of the Tenth the eldest is the present Earl of Munster, and the second died in India in 1817 an officer in the 87th regiment.

But this intercourse, of a nature far more reputable than such *liaisons* have generally proved, suffered a sud- den interruption. In the year 1816 the Duke and Mrs Jordan separated. This event appears to have been to- tally unexpected on her part. The Duke's intention was communicated in a letter addressed to her at Chel- tenham, desiring her to meet him at Maidenhead, where they were to bid each other farewell. "Mrs Jordan," says her biographer, "had concluded her engagement, but remained one night over to perform *Nell* for the manager's benefit. It was in the afternoon of this very day that she received the fatal letter. With that steady kindness which always distinguished her, she arrived at the theatre dreadfully weakened by a succession of faint- ing fits. She, however, struggled on with *Nell*, until *Jobson* arrived at the passage where he has to accuse the conjuror of making her *laughing drunk*. When the actress here attempted to laugh the afflicted *woman*, burst into tears. Here *Jobson*, with great presence of mind, altered the text, and exclaimed to her, 'Why, Nell, the conjuror has not only made the drunk, he has made three *crying drunk*.' After the performance she was put into a travelling carriage in her stage dress, to keep her appointment with the Royal Duke, in a stage of anguish easy to be conceived. What passed at the meet- ing I would not wish to detail." The circumstances which rendered this Step necessary on the Duke's part have not, as far as we are aware, been explained. In a letter written by Mrs Jordan to a friend, a few days af- terwards, she says, "My mind is beginning to feel somewhat reconciled to the shock and surprise it has lately received; for could you or the world believe that we never had, for twenty years, the semblance of a quarrel. But this is so well known in our domestic circle that the astonishment is the greater. Money, mo- ney, my good friend, or the want of it, has, I am con- vinced' made him at this moment the most wretched of men; but having done wrong, he does not like to re- tract. But with all his excellent qualities, his domestic virtues, his love for his lovely children, what must he not at this moment suffer. His distresses should have been relieved before, but this *entre nous*....And now, my dear friend, do not hear the Duke of Clarence un- fairly abused. He has done wrong, and he is suffering from it. But as far as he has it left in his own power, he is doing everything kind and nobie, even to distress- ing himself." In another letter she says: "The con- stant kindness and attention I meet with from the Duke, in every respect but personal interviews (and which de- pends as much on my feelings as his), has in a great measure restored me to my former health and spirits. Among many noble traits of goodness he has lately ad- ded one more, that of exonerating me from my promise of *not* returning to my profession. This he has done under the idea of its benefitting my health and adding to my pleasures and comforts; and though it is very uncertain whether I shall ever avail myself of this kind- ness, yet you, if you choose, are at liberty to make it known whether publicly or privately.' In a third letter, dated 7th December, she says: "I lose not a moment in letting you know that the Duke of Clarence has concluded and settled on me and his children the most liberal and generous provision: and I trust everything will sink into oblivion."

The Duke was probably driven to a step so deeply distressing to his feelings by some views which seem to have been entertained by his family of relieving his pe- cuniary embarrassments in a manner which would have been incompatible with the continuance of his connecti- on with Mrs Jordan; though if any such plans were thought of they ended in nothing, for the Duke did not marry till a good many years afterwards. Mrs Jordan returned to the stage; but in the following year went to France in consequence of the state of her circumstances. After residing for a short time at Boulogne she removed to St. Cloud, where she died in July 1816, Many sto- ries were told of the proverty and destitution in which she closed her once brilliant career; and charges of un- feeling and unnatural conduct were made against the Duke and their children. But we have her own testi- mony to the liberality of the provision settled on her by the Duke; and her biographer shows very clearly that the embarrassments of her latter days proceeded from acts of imprudence committed by herself, but proceed- ing from the generosity of her character; for the neces- sity of her retirement to France arose from a sudden de- mand made on her to redeem a large amount of securi- ties into which she had entered in order to assist some of her relatives. With her children her intercourse was constant and affectionate to the last; and, though she died in straitened circumstances, yet it is not true that she wanted the conveniences or comforts of life.

From the time at which he received his flag, the Duke of Clarence saw no more active service afloat. He was most anxious to be employed; but circumstances, now unknown, repeatedly thwarted his wishes. At the conclusion of what was called the Spanish armament, he requested the command on the Leewards Island station. This, however had previously been given to Admiral Jervis, afterwards Earl of St Vincent. At a later period we believe the London was fitted for his Royal Highness's flag, but from some cause—probably the refusal of his former application—he declined to serve. In 1811 the Duke was made Admiral of the Fleet, in the place of the late Sir Peter Parker; and in that capacity he hoisted his flag in 1814 for the last time, for the purpose of conveying Louis XVIII to Calais, when that monarch was recalled to his ancient kingdom of France. During the earliest part of the latter year his Royal Highness was, for a time, present, as an ama- teur, with the British forces before Antwerp, when Sir Thomas Graham, now Lord Lynedoch, commanded; and he once more distinguished himself by the *insouci- ance* of his courage in the sanguinary action of Merxem, of which less has been thought, perhaps, than it deserved only because the engagement was coeval with others on a larger and more important scale.

We should here mention, in justice to the memory of our late King, that, when the Duke of Clarence, he was endowed with a faculty of eloquence, not only beyond his brothers, but in a degree which, with due exercise, would have placed him in the first rank of debaters in the House of Lords. His name appears more frequently than those of the other princes in the parliamentary de- bates. He defended Lord St. Vincent with the zeal of a friend; and asked on one occasion, in February, 1805, whether or not the conduct of that nobleman was to become the subject of a formal enquiry? After evasive answers from Lords Sidmouth, and Hawkesbury, the Chancellor (Lord Eldon) left the woolsack to rebuke the Duke of Clarence for putting "questions inconsisten with order." The Duke, in reply to what he described as "the conscientious admonition of the noble and learned lord," maintained the regularity of his questions, though they might not, he admitted, "be quite agreeable to his lordship and the ministers." Some few other sharp and civil encounters took place between the Prince nad the Chancellor. In one instance the former aptly re- minded the latter of the irregular frequency with which he left the woolsack to address the house upon the same question. The Chancellor made no reply at the moment, but referred on a subsequent night to the expressions of the Duke of Clarence. Upon this the Prince of Wales, in explanation, disclaimed, on the part of the Duke, all personal offence, and declared that "he understood his noble relation as merely illustrating the necessity of a liberal and indulgent construction of the orders of the house."

In 1818 three royal marriages, upon the failure of a royal progeny which resulted from the death of the Princess Charlotte, took place during the session of Par- liament. The Duke of Clarence married the Princezs of Saxe-Meiningen; the Duke of Kent, the Princess of Leiningen, sister of Prince Leopld; and the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess of Hesse. Suitable provisions for tne several Dukes on their marriages were voted, on the recommendation of the Regent. Lord Castlereagh made a conciliatory or deprecatory appeal in favour of the Duke of Cumberland, and that personage came in for an additional 6,000*l*. a year, in company with his brothers.*

The marriage of the Duke of Clarence to Adelaide Louisa Thereas Caroline Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Meiningen—who had been strongly recommend- ed to him by his mother, Queen Charlotte, on account of her amiable qualities and domestic virtues—took place at Kew on the 11th of July, 1818. Parliament having on this occasion granted an addition of only 6000*l*. to the Duke's income, the royal pair, thinking that their allowance was too limited to enable them to support the dignity of their station in this country, went to reside at Hanover. They returned to England in the end of the year 1819. In the end of the following year the Duchess became the mother of a seven months' child, the Princess Elizabeth, who died in her infancy. On three other occasions—twice in 1819, and again in 1821 —the Duchess had the misfortune to be prematurely confined.†

On the death of his brother, the Duke of York, in 1827, the Duke of Clarence, having become heir presumptive to the crown, obtained an additional parliamentary grant, which raised his income to nearly 40,000*l* per annum. In the course of the same year, during Mr. Cannings administration, he was appointed Lord High Admiral.

During the time that elapsed between his marriage and the appointment of the Duke to this office of Lord High Admiral of England, in April, 1827, the only public events of his Royal Highness's life were the part he took at the trial of Queen Caroline—when he consci- entiously supported the Bill of Pains and Penalties— and his own accession to the rank of General of Ma- rines. Late in the year 1828 his distinguished appoint- ment of Lord High Admiral was resigned by his Royal Higness. The cause of his separating him- self from a service to which he had for many years been attached was never distinctly avowed. The short time that elapsed between his resigna- tion of his office and his accession to the Throne pre- sented few features of public interest. But in 1829 he took a decided part in the great question of Catholic Emancipation. When the Catholic Relief Bill was about, to be brought into Parliament much anxiety was felt as to the line of conduct which would be adopted by the heir presumptive to the Crown. Reports were in circulation that his Royal Highness was adverse to the claims of the Catholics; but he put an end to all doubt on the subject by his speech in the House of Lords on the 23d of February, in a debate on the presentation of peti- tions for an act against the proposed measure. The Duke's speech contained an able and manly exposition of sound and liberal principles, expressed in forcible and even eloquent language.

On Saturday, June 26, 1830, George the Fourth ex- pired; and on Monday, the 28th the Duke of Clarence was proclaimed King by the title, of William the Fourth. The King arrived in the morning at St James's from Bushy park. When the King en- tered upon the functions of government he made no change in the cabinet of his predecessor. On the ministers waiting on him, he expressed his approba- tion of their policy. He appears to have been then un- aware of the state of public opinion; to which, however, his eyes were soon opened, and he became convinced that the cause of reform had made a progress which rendered the continuance of a Tory Government impos- sible. On the 23rd of July his Majesty prorogued the Parliament, which met again for the despatch of business on the 2nd of November. When the King went to the House of Lords to open the Parliament, the people mark- ed their loyalty to his person by the loudest acclamati- ons, but a different spirit was displayed towards his mi- nisters. The Duke of Wellington, on his way to the house, and on his return, was followed by one loud shout of indignation raised by assembled thousands.. Such was the excitement of public feeling, and so strong- ly was it expressed, that the ministers found their situ- ation desperate. As a *dernier resort*. They prevented the King from going into the city to dine in Guildhall on the 9th of November, on the pretence of apprehended tumult and danger. This foolish device produced a real alarm for a short time; the funds suddenly fell three per cent., and the people in the provinces expected every mail would bring tidings of some convulsion in the me- tropolis. But the fright speedily passed away, and be- came converted into amusement at the ridiculous figure made by the ministers in their endeavours to justify their conduct in Parliament. This was their *coup de grace*. They were left in a minority on a question con- nected with the civil list, and immediately resigned. The King was now aware that the wishes of the nation were steadily bent upon reform; but it is evident, from the tenor of his subsequent conduct during the progress of that mighty question, that his own principles were in accordance with those which prevailed throughout the country. He most readily accepted the resignations of the Duke of Wellington and his colleagues, and imme- diately sent for Lord Grey, whom he authorized to form a new ministry, of which he himself shonld be the head. Lord Grey accepted office, on the condition that he should have his Majesty's authority to make parliamentary reform a cabinet question; and from that hour we may safely date the final downfal of Toryism in Eng- land. On the memorable 1st of March, 1831, the Re- form Bill was brought into the House of Commons. It is not our intention, in this hasty sketch, to follow the history of this great measure, unless in so far as the King was personally concerned with it. We shall therefore remind our readers, that when General Gascoyne's mo- tion, that the number of members for England and Wa- les should not be altered, was carried against ministers, the opposition, dreading a dissolution, carried a motion for adjournment which, in effect, stopped the supplies, by preventing the report of the ordnance estimates from being brought up. This violent proceeding determined the King to accede to the proposal of his ministers, that Parliament should be dissolved—a measure which was carried into effect on the following day. The scenes which took place in both houses were very remarkable. They are probably in the recollection of most of our readers, and it is at all events only necessary to add, that after dissolving the parliament his Majesty immediately re- turned to the palace, and was greeted on his way with the enthusiastic cheers of an immense multitude—the people calling out "Down with the boroughmongers!" We thank your Majesty!" "God bless your Majesty for thinking of your people!" Such was the infatuation that then prevailed among the Tories, that, when the sound of the guns announcing his Majesty's approach was heard in the house. Sir Henry Hardinge was heard to say, that, when next fired, these guns would be shotted!

The effect of the promptitude and decision exhibited by the King on this occasion will long be remembered. The dissolution of Parliament was hailed by illumina- tions and rejoicings in the metropolis and every part of the kingdom. His Majesty's appeal to the nation was so well answered, that, in the new House of Commons,

* Mr. Holme Sumner said that Lord Castlereagh "hook- ed in" the Duke of Cumberland.

† Another account says that the issue of the marriage was two children—the Princess Charlotte Agusta Louisa, who died on the day of her birth, the 27th March, 1819, and the Princess Elizabeth Georgiana Adelaide, who was born on the 10th December 1820, and died on the 21st March of the following year.

‡ It is worth adding that the Duke of Wellington, giv- ing his testimony as follows on Thursday night in the House of Lords, to the memory of the King, remarked as follows on the subject mentioned in the text:—I was in- duced to serve his Majesty, under those circumstances, not alone from a mere sense of duty—not alone from a feeling that the Sovereign of this country had a right to to command my services in any situation in which I could render him assistance—but from feelings of gratitude for the many favours which I had received at his hands— for the personal distinctions which he had conferred on me, *notwithstanding I had unfortunately been in a situation of being under the necessity of opposing myself to his Majesty's views and intentions when he was employed in a high situation under the Government, and the consequence was that his Ma- jesty resigned the office which he then held.* After that occasi- on, and when he came to the Throne, so far from the cir- cumstance having created any coldness towards me, his Majesty employed me in his service, and treated me from that time forward with a kindness, condescension, confi- dence, and favour, which I shall never forget as long as I live."

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all opposition to the progress of the Reform Bill was thenceforward vain. It was passed on the 21st of September, 1831, and though, to the indignation and dismay of the nation, the Lords ventured to throw it out on the second reading yet the measure had gained a footing which rendered its future progress irresistible. After the second Reform Bill had passed the House of Commons, notwithstanding an oppposition protracted by every device of Tory ingenuity, it proceeded, in the House of Lords, through the stages preparatory to its Being discussed in committee. When there, however, it was arrested by Lord Lyndhurst's motion for postponement of its most important clauses having been carried by a majority of 35. As soon as the division was declared the result was transmitted to the King, who was at Windsor. Next day a cabinet council was held, when it was unanimously agreed that, unless ministers were allowed by his Majesty to create as many peers as would give them a majority in the Upper House, they must resign their offices. Lord Grey and Lord Brougham immediately laid before the King this determination of his ministers. What passed at the interview cannot, of course, be exactly known to the public. It was said at the time that the King even shed tears, lamenting that he was compelled to sacrifice his ministers to influence which he could not withstand. Be this as it may, the King refused to authorize the creation of peers. and accepted the resignation of his whole cabinet. He immediately sent for Lord Lyndhurst, who consulted with the Duke of Wellington, and the result was, an offer of the premiership to Sir Robert Peel. The baronet, however, was more sagacious on this occasion than he subsequently showed himself to be, for he would have nothing to do with the formation of a Tory ministry. Meanwhile, the House of Commons passed some very strong resolutions, and threatened the still stronger measure of stopping the supplies; the people met throughout the capital and all over the country, declaring their purpose of meeting the crisis by refusing taxes, and by every lawful resistance to government; and a run commenced on the bank, which, though in small sums, amounted in two or three days to above a million. These signs of the times were too much even for the iron nerves of the Duke, who intimated his intention of proceeding no further in the business; and the result was that Lord Grey and his colleagues were instantly recalled by the King, and resumed their places in the government, to the general joy of the nation. After this the bill met with no further impediment from the Lords. The King showed his own zeal in the cause by making a personal appeal to several of the anti-reform Lords, calling upon them to with draw their opposition. It was conveyed in a letter from Sir Herbert Taylor, dated May 17, and in these terms;—"I am honoured by his Majesty's commands to acquaint your Lordships that all difficulties to the arrangements in progress will be obviated by a declaration in the house to-night from a sufficient number of peers, that in consequence of the present state of affairs they have come to the resolution of dropping their further opposition to the Reform Bill, so that it may pass without delay, and as near as possible in its present shape." This expression of the King's personal wishes on the subject had the effect of preventing further opposition on the part of the Duke of Wellington and a number of other Tory peers. They took no further share in the proceeding respecting the bill, which was soon carried through its remaining stages: on which it received the royal assent and became the law of the land.

Lord Grey's ministry was broken up in 1834, and the formation of a new ministry was intrusted to Lord Melbourne. This task Lord Melbourne accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the country, after a week spent in Tory intrigues, which were defeated by Lord Melbourne's steadiness of purpose, and the unwavering confidence placed in him by the King. The Melbourne administration differed little, in its members, from that of Lord Grey, except in the absence of the late premier himself, who seems to have determined, at all events, to retire from the tolls and cares of public life, and close his long and inestimable services in that retirement which he had never ceased to love. Lord Althorp resumed his office as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Grey's resignation took place on the 9th, and the reconstruction of the Cabinet was completed by the 17th of July. On Saturday morning, the 15th of November, the metropolis was astounded with the intelligence that the King had dissolved the Melbourne ministry. Lord Melbourne had gone to Brighton, where his Majesty was, on Thursday, and had returned the following night to announce the event to his colleagues. Sir Robert Peel was sent for from Rome, formed a Tory ministry, and met his own parliament in March, 1835, by which he was at once defeated. A series of similar defeats followed. Wellington and Peel announced their resignations in both houses on the 6th of April, having the night before been left in a minority on Lord John Russell's resolution on the Irish Tithe question. Next day Lord Grey, Lord Landsdowne, and Lord Melbourne attended the King: Lord Melbourne received his Majesty's commands to form a new administration; and a government was formed which has ever since subsisted.

Such have been the political transactions of the reign of William the Fourth, in so far as they have been affected by his immediate and personal interference. This reign will ever be looked upon as one of the most auspicious and most glorious in our country's annals. Its glory has been of a far more exalted kind than that which is purchased by the effusion of human blood; for it consisted in the accomplishment of that great measure which has laid a sure foundation for the progressive establishment of equal rights and equal freedom, civil and religious, to every class of the community, To the integrity of principle, honesty of purpose, and patriotic feeling of the Sovereign the country is indebted for much that has been done towards the accomplishment of that great object. We can easily imagine the character of a Sovereign under whose auspices more might have been done. But when we consider all the circumstances under which William the Fourth ascended the throne, we can suppose him not liable to deep personal censure, even though he had done less.—Upon this subject the *Chronicle* has the following just remarks: "He laboured, in the first place, under the disadvantage of an education and early course of life, which (however respectable and useful in itself) by no means prepared his mind for the reception of great and liberal views in public affairs. Our seamen—those of the older school especially—have been proverbially careless about politics. In respect to all such matters, it was their wont 'to doff the world aside, and bid it pass;' and to think that their duty being to draw their swords at the commands of their King, the less they troubled themselves with inquiring into the reasons of these commands, they did their duty the better. This *pocurante* spirit, in relation to the policy of the government, was probably imbibed by the young sailor from the naval heroes whom he used to admire and emulate; and the little interest he took in the politics of the day, during the long course of years which elapsed between his retirement from the service and his accession to the crown, gives countenance to this opposition. In the House of Lords, his interference with its business generally regarded objects connected with his profession; and it was not till he had become heir presumptive to the throne, with an early prospect of ascending it, that we find him, to his honour, coming forward in support of a great political principle, that religious opinions should not exclude from the enjoyment of civil rights. Passing his life in this manner, mingling in the society of the court, familiar only with those views of public affairs which prevailed in its circles, and having no means of getting at the sentiments and feelings of the great masses of the people, we are not to wonder that his Majesty was not always aware of his true position. This was at once apparent when, on his accession, he expressed his unreserved approbation and confidence to the advisers of George IV. He soon saw, however, that a spirit was abroad of which he had been little aware—a determined desire for the reform of abuses, which those advisers were vainly struggling to perpetuate. That he was able to take the lesson so readily, and act upon it so promptly, does him immortal honour. The fall of the Wellington administration, it may be said, was the act of the nation, not of the King. That administration, it is true, could not have subsisted longer, but a Tory government might have lingered on, under various modifications, to the incalculable mischief of the country. It was the act of the King that a Tory government was extinguished at one blow; and it was the act of the King that the venerable champion of Reform was instantly placed at the head of a liberal government. For these acts and for their magnificent result, the immediate introduction of the Reform Bill, William the Fourth is entitled to the most unqualified credit."

In the foregoing memoir, which we have compelled from other sources besides these of the daily papers, we have avoided the insertion of any of those idle and absurd anecdotes which generally abound at a period of this kind. The following, however, with which we close our account, may be quoted at a good specimon of the trash that is just now inundating the columns of our contemporaries;—"One evening, at sunset, about a week before the King was first confined to his chamber by the attack which terminated in his death, his Majesty, unattended was walkings howly up the lower ward of the castle, near the cloistels of St George's chapel, and, seeing the sexton with his keys about to close the door of that part of the chapel under which is the tomb house, the burial place of the house of Brunswick, his Majesty said to him, 'Oh, you are there—I may as well look in before you take away the keys.' The sexton threw open the door. The King entered, closed the door after him, and remained there alone nearly half an hour. How the King employed that half hour it is impossible to say; for the place has nothing but its bare walls, except a few dust covered loose planks and fragments of stone left by the masons in the middle of the floor. But the place covered the last resting place of his Royal predecessors; and it would almost seem as though he was indulging a presentment that he himself should soon take his place among them."

In our parliamentary report, the character of the late King will be found, as sketched by the various ministers who have directed his councils.—*Examiner, June* 25.

THE APPOINTMENTS OF THE NEW REIGN.

The Duchess of Sutherland, first in rank, is also foremost in official station, and, as Mistress of the Robes, stands the head of Queen Victoria's family. The Marchioness of Lansdowne holds the office, some what curiously entitled, in her Ladyship's case, "*Groom* of the Stole,"* yet such we believe to be the traditional and proper designation of it, so at least was it in the days of Queen Anne. Subordinate to these two distinguished ladies, and under the immedite direction of the latter, are the Ladies of the Bedchamber, two of whom have been nominated in the persons of the Marchioness of Tavistock and Lady Charlemont. Two Maids of Honour have likewise been appointed—viz., Miss Pitt, (daughter of Lord Rivers), and the Bishop of Rochester's daughter, Miss Murray. Miss Rice, the [illegible] of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Miss Pon[illegible]by, have been appointed Maidens of Honour to the Queen. These appointments will be very acceptable to the public. They surround our young Queen with high moral worth and exalted dignity, and will make her court, we are convinced, all that the mothers and daughters of England can desire.—The *Times*, observing upon the various signs indicated by these appointments, alludes to our Queeu Victoria, as "that innocent and unsuspecting Princess of eighteen who has delegated patronage, prerogative, influence—all to Lord Melbourne—who has placed *unbounded* confidence in his honour, who has reposed upon his integrity and his patriotism the fortunes of England and her own fate."

The Earl of Durham, his late Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of all the Russias, arrived in town on Saturday last. On his Lordship's presentation to the Queen, on Tuesday, he was most graciously received, and her Majesty was pleased to confer upon him the order of the Bath. "The Queen has thus," observes the *Chronicle*," in the most delicate yet emphatic manner, given a proof of her confidence in the Earl of Durham. This compliment, bestowed with so much grace and spirit, will abundantly gratify all classes of Liberals; and we sincerely trust we shall soon have to announce that his Lordship has joined the Queen's Government; for to whatever post at home it shall please his Sovereign to call him, we feel satisfied he will discharge its duties with the same ability and success that have marked his exertions abroad."—*Examiner July*, 2.

SPAIN.

From the seat of war in the peninsula we have no intelligence of moment. Don Carlos had returned from his movement to Puycerda, and is again at Solsona. His advances are pushed on the Suria, which indicates a disposition to march southward. Baron de Merr has moved to give him a meeting in that direction should it be necessary.

The crowning act of the Spanish Revolution of 1836 has just been performed in Madrid, amidst the general satisfaction of the people. This was swearing of the Queen and Deputies to the Constitution of 1837, and its formal proclamation. The speech of the Queen Regent on the occasion excited much attention. We subjoin a passage:—

"Here, before you, and in the presence of earth I again declare my free and sportmeous adhesion to those political institutes to which I have sworn in the name and in the presence of my august daughter the Queen, whose sentiments, I trust, shall ever be the same as mine. The Queen of Spain, though yet a child it is proper should assist at this solmen act. Already the germs of reason begin to bud in her mind, and by witnessing this noble and solemn spectacle she may be impressed with the liveliest sense of its importance, while her grace may add interest, and, if possible, greater solemity to the oaths which we have mutually taken. Placed in the middle of the National Representatives, surrounded and defended by the loyalty of Spain, she is in the same position as if in the presence of the whole Spanish nation, as if sustained and proclaimed Queen under the protection of her predecessors, the Kings of Spain. From this moment she commences to live amongst you, to hear your counsels, to be penetrated with a sense of your wishes, and a desire to carry them into execution. She is the heir to the throne, whom Providence has designed at the solicitations of the Spanish nation, to give you. She is the child of freedom, reared and educated under its protecting laws so may her first wishes be to venerate them, her chief duty to fulfil them, and her constant exertion to see them defended."

The day of this ceremony, June 18th, has been further distinguished by the publication of an amnesty "to all persons at present imprisoned throughout the kingdom and adjacent isles, no matter for what crimes." Then follows an enumeration of crimes excepted from the intended benefit, which seem so ample that we are at a loss to conceive to what crimes the pardon is to be extended.

According to advices of the 18th ult. it was believed that all the projected modifications in the Cabinet had failed, and that Messrs Caballero and Fuente Herrero, who was so much talked of during several days, had given up all pretensions to office. M. Mendizabal was still determined on carrying into effect his plan for abolishing tithes, and having the Clergy salaried by the State.

We are glad to say there are satisfactory accounts from Barcelona. The approach of the Pretender to this place has, it appears, roused patriotic feelings. The Barcelona journals state that on the 15th a grand *Te Deum* had been chanted in the Cathedral in communication of the victory of Guisona. All the civil and military authorities, the officers of the National Guard, the officers of the British and French squadrons, and an immense concourse of the inhabitants, were present at the *Te Deum*. In the evening there were general illuminations, a ball, and a concert, and the people traversed the streets crying, "Death to the Tyrant.

The *Augsburg Gazette* mentions that the King of Naples had forgiven and become reconciled to his brother (the Prince of Capua), who with his consort (late Miss Penelope Smith), was shortly expected from Malta, a brig of war having been dispatched for them by order of his Majesty.—*Examiner, July* 2.

Don Carlos and the Infante left Solsona on the 19th, and advanced on Berga pursued by the Baron de Meer, who had 16,000 infantry, and 900 cavalry. The distance between the pursuer and the pursued was from twenty-five to thirty leagues—a safe distance for both parties. De Meer's object is to keep between the Carlists and the Ebro to prevent their junction with Cabrera; in this he is aided by Oran who is on the right bank of that river, at Caspé, Baron de Meer, it is stated, is a Belgian by birth,

Colonel Herman, late aid-de-camp to General Evans, amused himself the other day by calling on Colonel M'Kabe, of the Royal Irish, to settle an old quarrel just by way of relief to the tedium incident to waiting for pay. Col, Herman was shot in the mouth, lost a few teeth and a little warm blood, and the parties have been good friends ever since.—*Atlas, July* 2.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers bring particulars of the catastrophe at the spectacle in the Champ de Mars. The *Messager des Chambers* and *Le Siècle* contribute the following.

"It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of victims, but up to the period of our writing, the deaths are ascertained to have amounted to thirty-one. One circumstance, which might naturally lead us to fear that the losses may yet be still more considerable, is the fact that the persons attached to the hospital states that no fewer than three hundred persons have visited the hospital for the purpose of claiming their relatives or friends. The bodies were deposited in the amphitheatre: which, we need not say, was the scene of the saddest and most heart-rending recognitions. The greater part of the victims, belonged to the working classes. Three persons of the same family, father, son, and nephew, fell by each other's side, and expired. Among the men who died, many were young. The women, on the countrary with the exception of two, were rather aged. Among the victims, one was a young collegian, who was separated in the crowd from the tutor by whom he had been accompanied; and another was the wife of a rich merchant, who has recently retired from business. The person of this unfortune lady was adorned by a number of jewels, amounting, it is said in value, to upward of 3,000 francs' Not one of these was missing when her husdand came to claim the body. Within a short distance of the amphitheatre, a magistrate, assisted by a commissary of police, received declarations and prepared mortuary acts. The bodies were examined, and the causes of their decease stated by professional gentlemen deputed by the authorities. Rumours have been spread that several individuals, upon being pressed by the crowd, were barbarous enough to make way for themselves, by inflicting blows with their knives. We are happy in beig enabled to falsify these reports. It has been stated by competent surgical witnesses' that the deaths all took place by suffocation. Not one of the bodies bore the marks of wounds inflicted by a weapon. There were some of them disfigured, but disfigured solely by contusions caused by the trampling of the crowd which passed over them. Among the killed or wounded, were several soldiers, who had been led by curiosity to the scene.

"Amongst the persons who called at the hospital of Groscaillon on the following morning to inquire after absent relatives, was a female who had the misfortune to recognize among the corpses her husband' her son, and her nephew. Madame X—, the wife of a solicitor in Paris, separated on the previous evening from her litte daughter only four years old, rejoined her lost child at the hospital; having had a leg and arm broken, and her ears nearly torn off by the thieves, in endeavouring to drag off her ear-rings. Amongs the men killed, principally by suffocation, were a tall cuirassier and two strong market-porters. Some of the females killed on this occasion exhibited shocking wounds on the chest and head. Amonst the number, were three young women, from eighteen to twenty-two years of age, and who were elegantly dressed; one of them, when taken up, had a gold watch and chain round her neck.—*Spectator, June*. 24.

From France we have no news worthy of being mentioned in detail. The Royls Family wearied probably, of the round of pageants and festivity in which they have lately mingled—if, indeed, it is possible for French minds ever to weary of either—are living in retirement at Neuilly. The two Chambers have nearly concluded their labours, and, like our own two houses' look with satisfaction to an end of the Session. The late measures of the Government, coupled with the personal demonstrations of the King, appear to have calmed the politics of France, and, what is perhaps more vitally important, the murmers from the commercial and manufacturing interests have almost ceased. Accounts from the provinces promise a beautiful harvest and a rich vintage. An occurrence remains to be mentioned not in keeping with the general aspect of the times. The work published by General Donnadieu, under the title of *De la Vieille Europe, des Rois et des Peuples de notre Epoque*, was seized, on Tuesday, by the police. in the booksellers' shops of Paris, and at the General's lodgings.

The *Quotidienne* paper, which published extracts has also been seized.

* Every reader may not know that the "Stole," a long vestment of the scarf species, still worn by ecclesiastics both of our church and the Romish, has been extended to signify the entire wardrobe of Royalty,—a part for the whole. Thus an officer of the Stole is one who astensibly has the care of all the King's or Queen's clothing.—*Times.*

CAPE.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK[illegible]Banking, having been unsuccessful [illegible] applications for a Charter, have prepared and are [illegible] a Trust Deed, which will answer the purpose, as most admit, as well or, as not a few think, much better. A very large proportion of the original Subscribers have already signed this Deed, under which the Directors may, with perfect safety, *both to the Shareholders and the Public*, commence operations without farther delay.

NEW SETTLEMENT ON KAT RIVER.

From the Frontier we hear little by last Post. One or two cases of theft have been reported, some of which turned out to be mistakes, and one real the cattle being recovered by a patroal, with the exception of three horses still missing. From Cafferland and other quarters, we only hear that nothing has lately occurred worth writing about.

Thefts have always been most frequent, on the border, during the long dark nights and foggy weather of the winter months; and such will no doubt occur this winter in spite of all the vigilance of our Civil and Military Watchmen.

With the twofold purpose of strengthening the Frontier, and providing the means of subsistence and improvement for such of the Hottentot race as chose to avail themselves of his offer, the Lieut.-Governor has begun to form another Settlement similar to that so successfully established on the sources and stream of Kat River. This Settlement will extend along the trunk of that river to its junction with the Great Fish River, and, if prosperous, it will thus so far complete the original plan of interposing a line of native villages between the Caffers and the European Colonists of Somerset and Albany.

The Land, we are informed, is not, like that at the upper part of Kat River, fit for agricultural purposes, being comparatively rugged and barren. It is said, however, to be pretty well wooded, so as to supply, in abundance, materials for huts and cattle kraals; and the grass is sweet and fit to support a considerable number of cattle, goats, or sheep.

About fifty families have already established themselves on the spot. For their immediate support and encouragement, the Lieut. Governor has, we learn, at his private expence, supplied them with a number of Goats, to the value of Rds. 2,000. The ablebodied amongst them are also employed in various ways in the public service on the spot, for which they receive remuneration. In this manner they are enabled to settle themselves comfortably without having to undergo the severe hardships—hunger cold, and exposure—to which many of the first settlens at Kat River were exposed when they took up their abode in that now fertile and happy valley,

MISCELLANIA

—The *Commerce* (a somewhat *quid nunc* authority affirms that the son of Jerome Bonaparte is amongst the aspirants to the hand of our youthful Queen. The said son is her Majesty's second cousin, being the son of a daughter of the Queen of Wurtemburg, who was the Duke of Kent's sister.—*Examiner, July* 2.

—The mortality in the Thynne family has been extraordinary; two Marquises of Bath and a Viscount Weymouth having died within a few months.—*Ibid.*

—We understand it is in contemplation to alter the period of regiments serving in the colonies to three years on one station. *Ibid.*

—It is rumoured that Lord William Bentinck is about to be called to the Peerage, and placed at the head of the army, in the place of [illegible]d Hill. Amongst others announced for the same [illegible]re the Marquis of Anglesea and Lord Strat[illegible]

The following have been Queens of England by their own right since the Conquest:—1. Mary—reigned from July 6th, 1553, to Nov. 7th, 1558. 2. Elizabeth—reigned from Nov. 7th, 1558, to March 24th, 1603 3. Mary—reigned from Feb. 13th 1680, to March 8th, 1702. 4. Anne—reigned from March 9th, 1702, to August the 1st 1714. 5. Victoria began to reign June 20th, 1837, and "Long may she reign over a free, loyal, and happy people," must be the heartfelt prayer of one and all of her loving subjects. By courtesy, there are no fewer than *three* Queens of England at the present time, namely—Victoria, the Queen Regnante; Louisa, the Queen Mather; and Adelaide, the Queen Dowager.—*Examiner July*, 2.

The *Swabian Mercury*, gives the following of the 20th ult., from Smyrna:—"The French physician, M. Boulard, who at his request was shut up in the hospital with those affected with the plague, in order to make more minute observations on the scourge which desolates our city,, is still alive. He found the hospital in a most deplorable state. The inmates now look upon him as a god. His first care was to separate the sick from the convalescent. He treats those affected with the disease conformably to experience which he has acquired in Egypt. So many lives have been saved by him, that the people look upon him as endowed with the power of performing miracles. The disease, however, continues its ravages, although it is hoped that it has reached its height."—*Morning Herald, July* 1.

THE QUEEN'S CONTEMPORARIES.—It way be well, at the commencement of a new reign, to glance at the persons of those who sway the sceptre over the other kingdoms of Europe, and who in history will rank among the contemporaries of Victoria of England. We shall, therefore, begin with her Majesty:—Great Britain, Alexandria Victoria, born May 24, 1819; Holland, William Frederick, born August 24, 1772; Belgium, Leopeld I., born December 16, 1790; Austria, Ferdinand I., born April 19, 1793; Prussia Frederick William III., born August 3, 1770; France, Louis Phillippe, born October 6, 1773; Spain, Isabella II., born October 10, 1830; Portugal, Maria II., born April 14, 1819; Denmark, Frederick VI, born January 28, 1768; Sweden, Charles Bernadotte born January 26, 1764; Russia, Nicholas I., bo[illegible]uly 6, 1796; Turkey, Mahmoud II., born July [illegible]785; Greece, Otho I, born June 1, 1815.

MOURNING FOR THE LATE KING.—Every body wears mourning; the parks on Sunday were crowded, and notwithstanding the heat, black was the only wear. 3,000 persons visited the Zoological Gardens on Sunday. After the lapse of a week, the shops in the various parts of the metropolis and the suburbs continue partially closed. At the period of the late King's predecessor very few snops were shut after the interval of three days It is remarkable that while the lowest shopkeeper exhibits proofs of mourning, the houses of the nobility, as Nothumberland House, &c., "make no sign."

YOUTHFUL SOVEREIGNS. It is remarkable that the three Queens of Portugal, England, and Spain, are the youngest of the sovereigns of Europe. It will be seen by the paragraph quoted above, that the average duration of the English Queens regnant, is about ninteen years. But it is remarkable that the Maries, Anne, and Elizabeth, were of ripe age on their accession. Victoria is not only the youngest of the Queens, but the youngest of English sovereigns entering at once into full power; for, her more juvenile predecessors. Henry III. and VI., Richard II., and Edward V. and VI., were all minors, and in a state of pupilage. The regency of their nonage can hardly be called their reign; but Victoria enters at once into the plenitude of her power, and is, as we have seen, the youngest monarch that ever sat upon the throne of England.

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